

ly have recourse,

principal employ-
ment, but in parties
the women. The
when it does not
to revenge them-
selves, who may assist
society. These wars
the instance of the
who are disposed to
ination), give a hit
any him; for every
ceremony and with

several days, during
ticularly careful to
ual to savages gen-
other superstitions
ting the war kettle
their enemies; which
since they still con-
stant of the ancient
their allies, inviting
ies. They think
ides, but that they
h with themselves;
ments so far as they
ar, and the day up-
they take leave of
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e town, their wives
to some distance,
most showy orna-
ments, singing the
When they come
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mance and attention,
they are superior
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living, in every re-
egree of neutrality,
at their enemies, at
y smell, and by the
European eye, but
ty. It is said, they
are acquainted, and
an European could
these circumstances,
emies are equally

o avoid making use
ger of a discovery.
o prepare victims:
ght; and marching

along in files, he that closes the rear, diligently covers with leaves the tracks of his own feet, and of theirs who preceded him. When they halt to refresh themselves, scouts are sent out to reconnoitre the country, and hunt up every place where they suspect an enemy to be concealed. In this manner they enter, unawares, the villages of their foes; and while the flower of the nation are engaged in hunting, massacre all the children, women, and helpless old men; or make prisoners of as many as they can manage, or have strength enough to be useful to their nation. But when the enemy is apprized of their design, and comes on in arms against them, they throw themselves flat on the ground among the withered herbs and leaves, which their faces are painted to resemble. They then allow a part to pass unmolested, when, all at once, with a tremendous shout, rising up from their ambush, they pour a storm of musket-balls, or arrows, on their foes. The party attacked returns the same cry. *Manner of fighting.* Every one shelters himself with a tree, and returns the fire of the

adverse party, as soon as they raise themselves from the ground to give a second fire. Thus does the battle continue until one party is so much weakened as to be incapable of farther resistance. In their battles death appears in a thousand hideous forms, which would congest the blood of civilized nations to behold, but which rouses the fury of savages. They trample, they insult, over the dead bodies, and tear the scalp from the head. The flame rages on till it meets with no resistance; then the prisoners are secured, those unhappy men whose fate is a thousand times more dreadful than theirs who have died in the field. The conquerors set up a hideous howling, to lament the friends they have lost. They approach, in a melancholy and severe gloom, to their own village; a messenger is sent to announce their arrival, and the women, with frightful shrieks, come out to mourn their dead brothers, or their husbands. When they are arrived, the chief relates in a low voice, to the elders, a circumstantial account of every particular of the expedition. The orator proclaims aloud this account to the people; and as he mentions the names of those who have fallen, the shriek of the women are redoubled. The men, too, join in these cries, according as each is most connected with the deceased by blood or friendship. The last ceremony is the proclamation of the victory; each individual then forgets his private misfortunes, and joins in the triumphs of his nation; all tears are wiped from their eyes, and by an unaccountable transition, they pass, in a moment, from the bitterness of sorrow, to an extravagance of joy. But the treatment of their prisoners, whose fate all this time remains undecided, is what chiefly characterizes the savages.

The person who has taken the captive attends him to the cottage, where, according to the distribution made by the elders, he is to be *Treatment of their prisoners.* delivered to supply the loss of a citizen. If those who receive him have their family weakened by war or other accidents, they adopt the captive into the family, of which he becomes a member. But if they have no occasion for him, or their resentment for the loss of their friends be too high to endure the sight of one connected with those who were concerned in it, they sentence him to death. All those who have met with the same severe sentence being collected, the whole nation is assembled at the execution, as for some great solemnity. A scaffold is erected, and the prisoners are tied to the stake, where they commence their death-song, and prepare for the ensuing scene of cruelty with the most undaunted courage. Their enemies, on the other side, are determined to put it to the proof, by the most refined and exquisite tortures. They begin at the extremity of his body, and gradually approach the more *Shocking tortures.* vital parts. One plucks out his nails by the roots, one by one; another takes a finger into his mouth, and tears off the flesh with his teeth; a third thrusts the finger, mangled as it is, into the bowl of his pipe made red-hot, which he smokes like tobacco; then they pound his toes and fingers to pieces between two stones; they cut circles about his joints, and gashes in the fleshy